GIOUS DEPARTMENT.

Jondon Erangelical Magazine, May, 1818.

ISTS OF THE PROTESTANT

MRY STATIONS & MISSIONARIES

TRROUGHOUT THE WORLD,

SCOOding to the periods at which the

Missions were established.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

Travancore.—1805.

Charles Mead. letaube labored at this station. when he left it, partly on ace decline of his health. He recessively at Palamcotta, in the country, and at Magilady, and at several neighboring places, ionally in remote districts. He numerous religious Tracts in mese and Tamulian languages, ed several native Schoolmass instruction of youth. Mr. and ad sailed from Madras for this in September last. The Society contemplation soon to strengthission. Col. Munro, the British at Travancore, shews a laudable omote the success of Christian in this part of the Peninsula.

tetam, in the Northern Circars of East Coast of the Peninsula of India.—1805.

don, Ed. Pritchett, Jas. Dawson. fordon and Mr. Pritchett (and for wars Mr Lee, who afterwards reo Ganjam) have labored here sly for many years, and, though many discouragements, not without Mr. Cran and Mr. Desgranges red here with great diligence, and nsiderable progress in translating s. The society sustained a heaby their death. Mr. Gordon and schett proceed as fast as their occuallow, in the translation of the res into the Telinga tongue. Mr. who arrived here in September, was diligently applying to the lanand expected, after a time, at least ble to superintend schools, and speak people in their own language. Mr. writes-" We are out every day the people, who are evidently more to make inquiries after the truth. idren in the Schools perform wond make an evident progress in the e of divine things. Our princiol is in the very heart of the town, in to every person who passes by. velty of catechising the children, promptitude of their answers, nevbring numbers to hear them, and estions give a series of succets y and conversation. The transhe Scriptures into their language I trust, of eternal benefit to this We hope soon to have all the stament in their hands."-Many heathens begin to be ashamed of

Chicacole, about sixty miles to the ard, the folly of idolatry begins to by means of the dispersion of the mes and the occasional labors of disjonaries.

th, the second of the three British sidencies in India, on the East last of the Peninsula.—1805.

C. Loveless, Richard Knill. Loveless has labored for many Madras, having built a chapel in ck Town, and superintended schools ves, &c. He has lately been assist-Mr. Knill, who is to reside there, several other Missionaries, who raiting for opportunities to repair to ppointed stations. There is regueaching at the Chapel, and in some places. There are free schools for ys and girls. The returns in Oc-817 were, in the English and Native 270, exclusive of about 30 addicholars in the Sunday School; in all, er instruction. The Missionarics Quarterly Paper, containing a view of the Indian Missions. An Auxiociety is established here, which, ept. 1814 to Aug 1817, has contrito the Parent Society about 210%. Mr. Knill is acquiring the Taguage.

Ceylon.—1805.
D. Palm, W. Reade.
Palm preaches at the DutchChurch ambo; Mr Ebrhardt, a Missionary Society at this station for many years, nely been appointed by the Madras ament (on the recommendation of Brownrigg) "Missionary to the lababitants of Cochin." Mr. Reade intends a school.

y, a town in the Mysore, in India-

Mands, Wm. Reeve, Joseph Taylor.

mbers of the heathen make inquiry;
ar too frequently keeps them in hesiThe missionaries have seven nathools under their care, in all of which
criptures and Catechism are taught,
ning about 300 children, and they innestablish several more. Great behave resulted from this mission to
illiary, who have formed amongst
clives two Auxiliary Societies, the
butions of which have been conside-

rable. The missionaries earnestly long for a printing-press.—They are proceeding in the translation of the Scriptures.—The four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles, the Ephesians, and part of Genesis, are translated into the Canada (or Canara) language, in which the missionaries have collected 30,000 words, and it is expected that the whole Bible will be completed in two or three years.

Ganjam, a town on the Orissa Coast, in India.—1813.

William Lee.

Mr. Lee's labors at this place were acceptable, and a church was built for him. He had also schools for the native children, but was obliged to leave his station on account of a fatal fever, by which the schools and congregation were dispersed. He retired to Madras, where both he and Mrs. Lee were seriously ill. He has been advised to take a voyage to the Cape, for the recovery of his health.

Chinsurah, in Bengal, formerly a Dutch Settlement.—1813.

Robert May, J. D. Pearson, John Harle. Mr. May has, under his direction, and that of his Assistants, nearly thirty schools, containing upward of 2600 children, among whom are 6 or 700 of the sons of Brahmans. He has introduced many excellent improvements into the schools, which have been much applauded by the Government, who support and patronize these useful institutions. The number attending the schools varies considerably at different seasons of the year, particularly in harvest time and winter, at which times it is much reduced. There is a prospect of establishing free schools about sixteen miles up the river. They have also a Sunday School at this station, which contains about 30 scholars, and Mr. May preaches twice every Sabbath at the Settlement Church.

J. Skinner, Wm. Fyvie, J. Donaldson.
The missionaries are applying to the

Guzeratte, in which they hope, ere long, to preach to the multitudes of Surat. They are preparing a Catechism and Scripture Tracts, with a Grammar and Dictionary, and hope soon to begin the translation of the New Testament. They have a school for English and half-caste boys, in which there are about fifty scholars, and a Native School, containing about half that number. Mrs. Fyvie has also a school for English and half-caste females. The missionaries have their eye upon Baraoch and Cambray, at the upper end of the Gulf.

Calcutta .- 1816. Henry Townley, James Keith.

They arrived Sept. 7, 1816, and have made an encouraging progress, both in preaching and in the establishment of schools. A place of worship had been fitted up in Calcutta; and the gospel is also preached at Hourah, across the Hoogly, where the population is large. The Bengalee is the object of their first attention, as indispensable for intercourse with Hindoos: as Hindostanee is for benefitting Mahomedans. They have before them a vast field for Missionary exertion, and earnestly desire more laborers.

Canton, a sea-port in the Empire of China, of extensive commerce and vast population.—1807.

Robert Morrison, D. D. Various and fresh difficulties have arisen in this mission. Dr Morrison has, however, commenced new and large editions of the Chinese New Testament, which will probably be executed at Malacca, rather than at Canton. He is now publishing his Dictionary of the Chinese Language, two parts of which are come to hand, and are on sale. This great work is printing at the sole expence of the Hon. East India Company; but the greater part of the impression is given to the Author, as a reward for his indefatigable services. Dr. M. has also published a Grammar of the Chinese Language, which was printed at Serampore. This also is come to hand and on sale. Since his return from Pekin, to which place he accompanied the British Embassy as one of the Interpreters; he has resumed the work of translation, and is proceeding with the Old Testament. The Books of Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms are finished.

Dr. M. writes, Feb. 24, 1811, "I have here a very anxious time, from the Government being so averse to the least acquaintance with their language. We must look to God, our Father and our Friend, for help. I would study to give no offence in any thing; and at the same time, I wish to avoid an undue fear of man. I often pray that I may be prepared to auffer and to die for the sake of our Lord Jesus; and, though conscious of great unworthiness, I trust the unseen hand of the Almighty sustains me."

The Rev. J. C. Supper, who went out as a missionary from the Society, officiated in the Dutch Church; and, on the restoration of the island to the King of the Netherlands, was appointed Malay Minister. He acted as Secretary to the Auxiliary Bible Society, and was most assiduous in circulating the Scriptures and Tracts. He has been called to his reward in the midst of his years. He was an able, disinterested and devoted servant of his Master.

Amboyna.-1814.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

Joseph Kam. Mr. Kam preaches in the Church, which will contain about 1000 persons, both in Dutch and Malay, and the people are most eager to hear : many of the masters permit their slaves to attend. He has visited acveral of the Molucca Islands, in some of which the natives destroyed all their idols, and a great number of houses erected for the worship of the devil. The people are so eager to be instructed, that he is obliged to send them manuscript Sermons and Tracts. A printing-press and types have been sent. The people, who are very numerous, are anxious for Bibles and Tracts. They have contributed about 10001. to the Bible Society, by whom a large supply of Malay Bibles is preparing. The Directors have already printed and sent to them Extracts from the Scriptures in the Malay, some of which are also sent to other places in the East.

Malacca, the chief town in the Peninsula
of Malacca.—1815.
W. Milne, C. H. Thomsen,

W. H. Medhurst, John Slater.

Mr. Thomsen set out with his wife, on a voyage to England for the recovery of her health; but she died on the passage. After a short stay in this country, he returned, accompanied by Mr. Slater. Mr. Medhurst, who left England the year before, embarked from Madras for Malacca on the 20th of May last. They are now united in laboring with Mr. Milne.

united in laboring with Mr. Milne. Mr. Milne continues to prosecute his translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese Language, and to publish his Monthly Chinese Magazine, which contains information combined with entertainment, and seems to promise great usefulness to the Chinese People dispersed among the numerous and populous islands of the Eastern Sea. It is read with avidity by them. He has many opportunities of dispersing books, by the different vessels which touch at Malacca. Mr. Milne has established two Chinese Schools, in which the Lancasterian plan, as far as it is practicable there, is adopted. He has translated the Books of Deuteronomy and Joshua into the Chinese language, and is proceeding with Judges. A printing-press, workmen, and founts of Malay and English types have arrived from Bengal.

Irkoutsk, in Siberia, near the Sea of Baikal, upwards of 3000 miles from St. Pe-

tersburgh.—1818. Edward Stallybrass, Cornelius Rahmu. The Rev. Dr. Paterson and the Rev. Robert Pinkerton earnestly recommended Irkoutsk, as a suitable station for a mission to the Mongoi Tartars. Mr. Stallybrass (from Hoxton Academy,) and Rev. Mr. Rahmo, of Gottenburgh, after residing for a time at St. Petersburgh, and obtaining, through the friendship of Dr. P. &c. and the Russian Government, every thing necessary for their purpose, left that city Jan. 3, 1818, and arrived at Moscow on the 15th January. On the 17th they had the honor of an interview with his Imperial Majesty, who conversed with them freely on the object of their mission, and assured them that every possible facility should be afforded them, both on their long journey, and after their arrival at Irkoutsk, and expressed the most cordial wishes for their welfare and success, for which he condescended to assure them he should pray.

RUSSIAN TARTARY.

The Steppe, near Astrachan.

J. G. Schill, Christian Huebner.
The Society has, since the year 1815, contributed largely to the support of this mission to the Calmucks of the Torgutsk Tribe. The Missionaries are of the Society of the United Brethren, and preach the gospel in the language of the Calmucks. [See page 113.] Several copies of the gospel of St. Matthew have been sent to them for distribution by the Missionaries of the Edinburgh Society at Astrachan. This mission at present derives the principal part of its support from the Missionary Society.

WEST INDIES.

Demerara.—Le Resouvenir.—1808.

John Smith.

Mr. John Wray labored at this station with success, chiefly among the negroes, for several years. Mr. Smith has been there about a year, and success among the negroes has crowned his labors also. The chapel at this place will contain about 600. They are chiefly slaves who attend. Many come from distant plantations, for an hour or more before the worship begins. The chapel will not contain all that assemble. It is proposed to enlarge it. Many slaves attend every evening to say their Catechism. A considerable number, after proper examination, have been baptized, recommended by their owners. The prospect at this place is truly encouraging.—Mr. Smith earnestly requests that a Missionary may be sent to Mahaica, a place about 20 miles to the windward.

George Town.—1809.

John Davies, Richard Elliot.

To the building of one of the Mission Chapels here, the poor negroes subscribed nearly 601. And the inhabitants about 6001. It will hold 7 or 800 persons. Many free colored people attend, some of whom have been formed into a church. Several white people also attend regularly, and many

hundred negro slaves from distant plantations, who make great progress in the catechism, and have learned to read the Bible, and take great pleasure in reading it. An Auxiliary Missionary Society has been established among Mr. Davies's people -There is an Episcopal Chapel here, which holds about 400, and is well attended. In the afternoon the clergyman has service for the accommodation of free colored people and slaves. He is desirous of doing good, and is a friend to the instruction of slaves. There is also a chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Mission. A commodious Scotch Church is nearly finished, and a minister expected from Scotland, who, it is hoped, will also prove a friend to the instruction of slaves, thousands of whom in this colony are crying out, " Come over and help us."

Berbice.-1814.

John Wray. This Station lies about 70 miles to the windward of the Demerara River. The Mission was commenced under the paronage of the Commissioners of the Crown Estates, who had 1100 slaves under their care. Schools were established-many adults and children learned to read and to say their catechism. The New Testament was put into the hands of many. A great change was wrought on several who were baptized and admitted to the Lord's Supper. They were eager to obtain religious instruction. Means were adopted for the establishment of marriage, which began to have a happy effect. Obiah, or witchcraft, which had been very prevalent among them, began to vanish. At Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, many preferred assembling in the house of God to dancing and revelling. They also began to take particular care of their children. In 1815, on one estate, 180,000 lbs. of coffee were picked without the use of the whip. The restoration of the crown estates to a company of Dutch merchants has clouded this bright prospect, and the people are at present deprived of religious instruction. At New Amsterdam 150 people attended Mr. Wray's ministry.

Trinidad.—1809.
Thomas Adam, James Mercer.
Mr. Adam is pretty well attended, es-

pecially by people of color and negroes. Several of the planters in the country have expressed a desire that their negroes may be instructed, and have promised to contribute to the support of a Teacher -Mr. Mercer has lately been sent to Trinidad, where an additional laborer is much wanted. Mr. Adam, in a journey he lately took into the interior, visited a number of negroes, formerly slaves in America, but taken prisoners by the British in the last war. They are emancipated, and placed by the Governor of Trinidad as free cultivators of the land. They have formed ten or twelve villages, where they live happily, and having received some knowledge of the Gospel in America, associate for their religious improvement. The instructions of Mr. Adam were received by them gladly.

Greek Islands.

Isaac Lowndes. Mr. Lowndes arrived at Malta, 6th Nov. 1816, where he has been diligently prosecuting the study of the modern Greek and Italian, with the view of proceeding to the Ionian Isles. Since his residence in Malta, he has distributed the English Bible, the New Testament in the Italian, also in the same language, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Dr. Bogue's Essay and Tracts in Italian and English. The Governor has granted him the use of a house, in which he preaches four times a week-on an average about fifty attend on the morning of the Sabbath, and about 100 in the evening. Mr. L. has re son to believe he has not labored in vain. There are, he says, many pleasing instances of usefulness.

A Bible Society has been happily established in Malta, of which Mr. Jowett, Mr. Lowndes, & Dr. Naudi are the Secretaries.

IX.—EDINBURGH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Consisting of members of the established church of Scotland and of other denominations of Christians, was instituted in February, 1796. Walter Brown, Esq. Lothian Street, Edinburgh, Treasurer; Rev. David Dickson, jun. Secretary; Mr. W. Arnot, Clerk.

In 1797, this Society sent out Messrs. Brunton and Greig on a mission to the Foulah Country in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, which terminated on the death of Mr. G. in 1800. Mr. Brunton returned to England, but in 1802 was sent by the Society with Mr. A. Paterson to Russian Tartary, where they laid the foundation of the mission at

Karass.-1802.

Alexander Paterson, James Galloway. In May 1817, 3 or 400 Tartar families settled in the vicinity of this station, among whom the Scriptures and Tracts in their own language are circulated, as well as among the Truckmen or Turkomans who inhabit the Great Kitzliar Steppe. The Sultan Kattegerry, who lately visited this country, is one of the fruits of this mission. Mr. Brunton died in March, 1813.

John Mitchell, John Dickson, Wm. Glen.
There is a printing establishment at this station. In the course of the year 1816 were printed 5000 copies of St.

Luke's Gospel, of the Karass translation for the Russian Bible Society; and within the same period were distributed 2566 copies of the New Testament, in whole or in part, and 6548 Catechisms and Tracts.—The Missionaries are about to print a new edition of the Tartar-Turkish New Testament, translated by Mr. Brunton, and 5000 copies of the Tartar Old Testament.

C. Fraser, G. Macalpine. Waltar Buchanan, a Cabardian.

Messrs. Macalpine and Buchanan labor with encouragement among the Tartars of the Great Steppe, some of whom listen with eagerness to their instructions, and are anxious that their friends and neighbors should hear the same truths, which they confess to be the truths of God. Mr. Fraser is revising the New Testament for this people, and has advanced to the end of the four Gospels. Catechisms and Tracts, printed at Astrachan, are about to be circulated among them. The society purpose to send another Missionary to labor among the Kirghisians. (To be continued.)

BAPTISM OF A JEW.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

A Converted Jew was publicly baptized at the Episcopal Chapel on Sunday morning, April the 12th.

On making application to the minister to be admitted to this ordinance, he stated himself to be in the service of a respectable gentleman just come from abroad, and then stopping in London on his return to Scotland, that having attended divine worship in company with his master, he had, under the blessing of God, been convinced of the truth of the gospel, and had come to a fixed resolution of making a public profession of his faith in that Name, in which alone he now trusted for the pardon of his sins and the happiness of eternity. After much personal examination, the result of which was highly satisfactory, nothing seemed to be requisite but the testimony of his master, as to the truth of his statements and the sincerity of his motives. A letter was accordingly written to him, the reply to which is of so pleasing a nature, that we cannot refrain from subjoining it, though from motives of delicacy we omit the name of its respectable author.

Sir-I received your letter this morning respecting my servant Elias Samuel, who surprised me very much the other day, by informing me of his being of the Jewish per masion. This young man has lived in my service upwards of six mouths, during which period he has regularly attended divine worship at the English Church in Paris, (Rev. Mr. Forster officiating minister,) also at Brussels, and has conducted himself with great propriety and to my entire satisfaction. Soon after he came into my service, on my questioning him a little on religious subjects, I found him very deficient, in consequence I bought him a prayer-book, when he was very soon able to repeat the catechism: at the same time I put a volume of sermons into his hands, which he studied a good deal, and I generally read one or two to him every week. From his carnest manner and desire to improve himself, on a subject so essential to his well-being, the information I received from him of his being a Jew, you may be sure, greatly astonished me. At the same time he stated that fear alone was the reason of his not making this circumstance known to me at an earlier period, and also that he had for some months come to a fixed and firm resolution of receiving Christian baptism the very earliest opportunity. This resolve I was truly happy to hear, and I desired him to apply to the Secretary of the London Society, where he would receive every information on the subject. The young man's character since he lived with me in my service, has been irreproachable, as lar as it was possible for me to know; and although six or seven months is buch short time to form an opinion of it, still, I bave very little hesitation in saying, that I believe his motives and desire for Christian baptism are most worthy, and his profession to be truly sincere. 1 am, Sir, &c.
To the Rev. Charles Hawtrey.

JEWISH OBITUARY.

Lately died — Jacobs, aged 95; he was baptized under the auspices of the London Society a few years ago, and constantly, as long as he was able, partook of the communion at the Episcopal Chapel. He was a poor man, and uneducated, but there is no reason to doubt of the sincerity of his Christian profession, for which he was at one time persecuted by his Jewish connections.

He professed to the last his reliance on the name of Jesus Christ as the only name given under heaven, by which he must be saved, and we humbly trust he will be found amongst that blessed number who shall not be ashamed, in that day when Christ shall come to be glorified in his spirit, and admired in all them that believe.

[Jewish Expector.

The King of Prussia, in honor of the great Reformer, MARTIN LUTTURE, has written the M. Luther, inspector of taxes, at Schamber to descendant from Jacob, the brother of the Reformer, making an addition to his salary and offering a provision for his eldest son, as a student in the establishment at Halle,—Frange

Extracts from the Correspondence of the Bri-tish and Foreign Bible Society. From the Rev. R. Pinkerton.

St. Peteraburg, Sept. 19, 1817. Kief, the ancient capital of Russia, under the Grand Dukes, is now become the seat of a Bible Society, with the venerable Metropolitan, Scrapion, at its head. The Kief Bible Society was formed on the 11th of August, and, at its first meeting, the subscriptions amounted to upwards of 5,000 rubles. The sphere of this Society's operations is of singular importance; for, in addition to upwards of one million of Russians, Poles, and Jews, who compose the population of that province, many thousands of pilgrims from the most distant quarters of Russia, annually resort to Kief, to per-

saints. The Archbishop of Ekaterinosloff, Job, has again sent in 20,000 rubles, to promote the object of the Russian Bible Society .-This active and zealous Prelate has collected and sent in, since the foundation of the Society, upwards of 100,000 rubles.

form their devotions at the tombs of the

The Bishop of Perm has sent in a list of the names of 174 Tartars in that province. who have applied to him for copies of the Tartar Scriptures; of whom 87 offer to pay the full price for them, six rubles the

Bible Associations are increasing in number, and prospering under the care of their respective provincial Societies; and some are springing up in quarters where there are no Auxiliaries near them.

The Catholic Bible Society of Kamentz Podotsk held its Annual Meeting on the 8th of July. The Bishop Mazkevitch delivered an excellent speech on the occasion, of which the following is the concluding paragraph : " It is well known, that in former times, in proportion as the word of God multiplied, the number of Christians was augmented; for, with the increase of Christianity, the numbers of copies of God's word increased also. The consequence will be the same in our days. Those who are still out of the vineyard of Christ, will flow into it from all quarters. And ye, who still love sin, read the word of God also ! It may be, that there, where you thought to find poison, you will find medicine. The Holy Ghost and his power have no limits. Little did the Ethiopian Eunuch think of being baptized, when, riding in his chariot, he took out the Book of Isaiah to read. We have only one God and one Sovercign to obey; let all of us therefore, ' forsake that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good.' This is taught in the Holy Scriptures, and this is the object of the Bible Society."

From Mr. E. H Ensolin, Secretary of the Wurtemberg Biblical Institution. Stuttgardt, Dec. 6, 1817.

We sent into the country in August last, and in conformity to the demands made for them, 5850 New-Testaments, and are almost daily receiving letters in which orders are given for more. The desire after Bibles is still greater; and we are convinced, that the first edition of 10,000 copies will hardly be sufficient to answer all the demands. Many country clergymen have written very feeling and handsome letters to our Institution, in acknowledging the receipt of the New-Testaments; and we find that the confidence of the public in the establishment is daily increasing.

Most of the New-Testaments were publicly distributed in the churches of the country towns and villages, on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Reformation. This ceremony made a deep and solemn impression on many minds. In the metropolis, the solemnity of this joyous festival received additional interest from the circumstance, that in the three parochial churches, after morning service, 1291 copies of the New-Testament were distributed among the poor, adults as well as children. During the performance of divine service, these books lay open upor covered tables which were placed in front of the altar. At the conclusion of the service, the clergymen went before the altars of their respective churches, and delivered an appropriate address, after which the distribution took place by the hands of two members of the Institution. The schoolmasters conducted the children under their care to the altar; Ministers of State, Privy Counsellors, Nobles and Piebeians, were atsembled, and all feelingly participated in this tolemn act. On the occasion of the festival, we presented elegantly bound copies of the New Testament to their Majesties, the King, the Queen, and the Queen Dowager, as well as to the Ministers of State, and Privy Counsellors; each accompanied by a letter from the Committee. The King returned an answer through the Secretary of State, expressive of his pleasure in receiving the copy; and in order to give a further proof of his good will towards the Institution, he declared, he had given orders to the Treasury, to present it with 200 florins, and would be glad to observe the Institution continue for the future, as active and zealous in the pursuit of this philanthropic object, as they had hitherto been. The Queen, in a letter signed by her own hand, expressed her satisfaction at the zeal with which an Institution, so benevolent in its nature, and so well adapted to the necessities of our times, had been carried on; and added, that, in aid of our object, she had directed 100 florins to be paid to us out of her privy purse. Several of the Ministers and Privy Counsellors sent us very obliging letters, and most of them made us presents from

, 9, to 11 farins. Many of the clergy in the country appre priated the collections made among their congregations on the Jubilee day, to the ervice of the Bible Institution. We have of the form several poor parishes, from a 19, to 20 floring; which sums have, our judgment, an increased value, when

the present distress of the country people | is considered. The annual collection in the city, from house to house, will take place in the course of this month.

Our edition of the New-Testament finds great admirers every where, on account of the beauty of the type and paper. Many of the clergy, and also our school inspector, intend to introduce it into the schools.

From the Rev. W. A. Voppel, Counsellor of Consistory, to the Rev. Dr. Schwabe. Eisenach, January 27, 1818.

The assembly which met in the Town Hall, for the purpose of establishing the Eisenach Bible Society, was very respectable and numerous. The chief men of the town and the neighborhood attended. Our General Superintendant addressed the meeting, explaining the nature and importance of the object, and warning their hearts in its behalf; after this, I reported what had already been done, directed the attention of the audience to the great want of the Scriptures in our country, and encouraged them to sign their names as subscribers and benefactors to the Society .-This was immediately done, and not one of the persons assembled, declined. The Hon. Privy Counsellor, Von Goechhausen, was chosen President, a nobleman of much zeal for the good cause; but, as his great age begins to weigh heavy on him, our worthy, vigorous, and very active General Superintendant was attached to him as Vice President. All the members of the Committee are not only men of great respectability, but also animated by an ardent zeal for the important object. Thus, at length, the work has been brought about, which for years I have been laboring to accomplish. The day of the establishment of our Bible Society proved a great comfort to my mind; I know the importance of it to my country, as I am acquainted with the spiritual wants of the people, and their desire after the word of God. Very many among us are destitute of this precious book. A few weeks ago, I inquired in our school, and there were 60 children, whose parents had no Bible in their possession, much as they want it for their instruction. I am daily applied to, both personally and by letter, for copies of the Scriptures. The blessing of the Lord evidently rests upon the money you entrusted to me; I am continually receiving some addition to it from one quarter or another: thus, for instance, our funds were increased by the produce of a discourse which I delivered on the occasion of the bringing in of the first fruits of the harvest, which enabled me not only to distribute a number of Bibles, to children and adults, both in the town and in the country, partly gratuitously, partly at a very low rate, but also to present the grown up children of the Working School of the Ladies' Association with a Bible each, on the day of the Jubilee of the Reformation, and to make a donation of a number of Bibles to a newly established free School, for the

FOURTEENTH REPORT.

From the Christian Herald. To the obliging attention of an estimable conrespondent in Liverpool, the Editor of the Christian Herald is indebted for a copy of the Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Its contents are of the most animating de-. It exhibits the zeal and exerti Christians in various parts of the world to be greatly augmenting; and the beneficial results of their labors, to spread the word of life, furnish abundant evidence that the work is truly of the Lord : that it is blessed with his smiles, and accompanied by his power, in accomplishing his gracious designs towards our fallen world. The increasing disposition of the Roman Catholics, not only to peruse it, but to aid in circulating it more extensively, and the desire manifested to a considerable extent by Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, to peruse and converse about its sacred truths, add fresh interest to the relation given of the operations of that stupendous Institution which has been so eminently instrumental in producing these blessed effects.

We have room in this number for only a few extracts from the above mentioned Report. The remainder of it will appear in course. The follewing account is given of the distribution of the Scriptures from the Depository in London :-

Faithful to the duties of their appointment, your Committee have attended to the applications made to them from various quarters: & have distributed copies, in different proportious, to the following

EUROPE. Russia-France-Switzerland-Wurtemberg-Sleswig-Holstein-Koniesberg-Neuwied-Freyburg-Hamburg-Rostock-Kreutznach-Hamn on the Sieg-Cologne-Waldeck-Madeira

-Italy and Maha-Smyrna. Domestic. Ireland .- Sunday School Society-Donnegal-Hibernian Society in London, for their numerous schools-For school-masters and others in the South of Ireland-Belfast-Ballymena-For poor Irish in London-Convicts at Sheerness. and proceeding to New South Wales-Portsmouth-German Emigrants-Poor Italians and other foreigners in London-The Guardian Society-Society for the relief of distressed Seamen.

Asia. Isle of France--- Malacca and Penang-Ceylon.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES. Canada-Cape Breton-Philadelphia-Demerara-Nassau, New Providence-Honduras-Scotch Colony in Upper Canada-Hayti-Barbadoes-St. Christopher's-Nevis-Jamaica-Antigua-St. Vincent's -Tortola.

The number of copies issued in this manner, and to subscribers, &c., at cost and reduced prices, from the 31st of March, 1817, to the same period in 1818, is, 89,795 Bibles, and 104,306 Testaments; making, with those circulated at the Society's expense, from different presses on the continent, the total issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in somewhat less than thirteen years, more than Two Mil-LIONE of Bibles and Testaments.

The Domestic occurences of the past year, though not distinguished by any new or peculiar features of interest, have been such as to furnish the members of your Society, and the friends to the general cause, with ample matter of congratulation and thankfulness.

The extent to which the formation of Auxiliary Societies had previously been carried, left little ground upon which Institutions of this nature could be erected. When it is considered that the number of Auxiliary and Branch Societies in Britain alone, amounted, at the close of the last year, to nearly 500, independently of Bible Associations; and that scarcely a county in the island was destitute of one or more of these Auxiliary Establishments, it is with no less surprise than pleasure that your Committee are enabled on the present occasion to report so respectable an addition to their number.

Of those which will appear in the general list, your Committee regard it as their duty to specify, with particular commendation, " The Merchant Seamens' Auxili-

ary Bible Society."

The object of this Institution, (which was formed on the 29th of January last, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion-house, London, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, and various Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants, of the first consideration,) is, to provide Bibles for at least, 120,000 British seamen, now destitute of them;" and with so much vigor and judgment have its proceedings been commenced, that within two months after its formation, 133 outward-bound ships, containing 1721 men, were visited at Gravesend, by the Society's Agent, Lieut. Cox; and 580 Bibles and Testaments were gratuitously distributed

It is most gratifying to learn, from the weekly reports of the Agent, that (a very few instances excepted) he met with a cordial reception from both the officers and men. On hearing him deliver his message to the commander of one of the ships, a common seaman exclaimed, with visible emotion, " Thank God, there are some who care for our poor souls." The Captain of a Swedish vessel wanted words to express his gratitude for a Bible, and could scarce. ly believe it was a gift : saying, " It is very good, very good indeed : we pay a great deal of money for God's Book in my country." And while the Captain of a French vessel was reading the Testament which he had received, his crew was observed to be looking over his shoulder, with the most serious countenances, anxious to know its contents. Such have been some of the immediate effects of the Merchant Seamen's Auxiliary Bible Society.

On the importance of this establishment to the Mariners themselves, their immediate employers, and the community at large, your Committee consider it unnecessary to expatiate: it will, they trust, be deeply felt by every British subject; and more especially by those who, from considerations of property, occupation, or connexion, have, in addition to the paramount obligations of religion and humanity, a personal interest in the spiritual and moral improvement of the commercial marine.

Another source from which by much the largest proportion of additional aid to the local, and eventually to the general. interest of your Society has been derived, is the zeal so laudably manifested by the female part of the community. Desirous of turning this zeal, which had already displayed itself in the formation of "Ladies' Bible Associations," to advantageous account. your Committee examined the regulations by which their proceedings were governed, and issued them in a revised form, in the hope that they might be found serviceable, in giving to that class of exertions a prudent and useful direction. The model suggested in the circular referred to, has, with few exceptions, and those arising altogether, it is believed, out of local peculiarities, been generally adopted; and the effects already produced encourage the expectation of the most pleasing and beneficial results.

As an example, under this head, the Liverpool Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, with its ten Associations, deserves to be particularly cited. In the production of this system of Female Auxiliaries, (to which, as well as to by much the largest proportion of these Institutions throughout the country, the personal exertions of Mr. Charles Stokes Budley, essentially contributed,) the zeal, the telents, and the influence of more than out ladies, embracing many of the most respectable and pious females in Liverpool, and its vicinity, were called into exercise under the patronage of the Countess of Derby, and other ladies of rank. The union, harmony, and co-operative spirit which characterised the establishment of these Eleven Auxiliaries; the systematic energy with which their proceedings have been conducted; and the extraordinary fact of their having within three months obtained 7292 subscribers, issued 1338 Bibles and Testaments, and raised more than 9701., unanswerably demonstrates the practicability of engaging females to occupy a most useful and efficient department in this work of benevolence; and justifies an assertion of your Committee, (which they here repeat,) that Associations of this description " if regularly constituted, and discreetly administered, are likely to become an instrument of extensive and permanent good.

Christian Liberality .- The Ladies in Harvard. ass. have contributed thirty dollars to constitute the Rev. WARREN FAY a' life-member of the American Bible Society.

The Meadville (Penn.) Bible Society celebra-ted its third anniversary on the first inst. when the Rev. A. D. Campbell delivered an appropri-ate address. Rev. Timothy Alden, is President and Cor. Secretary; John Reynolds, Treasuror,

DELAWARE MISSION.

From the Christian Herald. The account published in the last number of the Christian Herald, of the state of the Indian Congregation at New-Fairfield, in Upper Canada, as given by the Rev. Christian Dencke, Missionary of the United Brethren stationed at that place, is truly interesting. It shows that the chief object of his abode among them, as a Christian teacher, is answered. After the example of the Apostle Paul, he preaches " Jesus Christ and him crucified," 1 Cor. ii. 2; and this gospel comes now unto them generally, it appears, as it did to the ancient Thessalonian church, " not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," 1 Thess. i. 5 .-

The number of Indians residing at New Fairfield, who are Mr. Dencke's daily hearers, and conform to the rules and regulations by which they are constituted a Christian community, is at present one hundred and eighty. Besides these, there are many other Indians who have been, and still are, at times, instructed by the Missionaries there, but who generally reside else-

The Indians of that town are nearly all of the Delaware and Monsy tribes. Mr. Dencke has, with the greatest diligence, devoted himself to the learning of their language, the knowledge of which he has acquired grammatically and critically. After his first year's abode among them he could express himself with much fluency in it, on all ordinary subjects. But for many years past, they have considered him a perfect master of their whole speech, and have willingly listened to his sermons to them, which were always delivered without the intervention of an interpreter. It will naturally be supposed, that the facility and correctness with which he is now able to address them tends much, under God, to endear him to them, and make his labors useful. He is now about forty-three years of age. Mrs. Dencke, who has lived about fourteen years among the Indians, speaks their language as readily as her husband, and is very useful among her sex, particularly by

the instruction which she gives in the Indian school. Mr. and Mrs. Dencke have, from apostolic principles merely, there is every reason to believe, (2 Cor. v. 13, 15,) endured many hardships and privations among their flock, particularly during the late war, when their town was burnt, and all their propery was destroyed, or taken from them bey then also lost nearly all they had among the Indians, except the clothing which they were at the time. But they at no time forsook their congregation; they assiduously continued their instructions to them at their encamping places in the forests; and availed themselves of all the means in their power, through their influ-

ence with benevolent Societies, to mitigate their sufferings, and to promote their temporal as well as spiritual comfort. It will easily be believed, that the faithfulness, and affectionate attention to the welfare of their congregation, which they were then, in the way of God's mysterious providence, particularly called upon to exercise, was calculated to impress even the most savage hearts with respect for them personally, as well as for the gospel which they preached to them. It appears, from a series of letters since received from Mr Dencke, that these severe trials were preparatory to that general effusion of the Spirit upon his congregation, which they now so happily experience. Oh how favored is such a Christian church, collected from among savages! How must the hear;s of pious Missionaries rejoice, who " as laborers to-gether with God," after many and severe trials, are priviledged, as Mr. and Mrs. Dencke now are, to be witnesses of such

distinguished grace and mercy, bestowed

upon those who have been so long the ob-

iects of their tender parental care ! A particular providence of God ought also to be noticed, in the circumstance of our receiving this truly pleasing account from a portion of the Delaware tribes just at the present time, when the Managers of the American Bible Society are about sending to that nation of red brethren parts of the Holy Scriptures translated into their native language. It furnishes a very pertinent and happy answer to the questions which have been raised by some persons among us: Where are the Indians for whom it is worth the while going to the expense of translating the Bible into their barbarous dialects? Who will be able, or desirous, to read the Scriptures in the tongue of the Delawares ? Delawares ! Yes, God be praised, there are such Indians. hold the Indian settlement at New For field, county of Kent, Upper Canada .-They have been prepared, by previous instruction, to read and understand the Scriptures in their own language; and Mr. Dencke, their Missionary for eighteen years past, assures us they will receive the gift of any part of the word of God, printed in their own tongue, with the warmest gratitude; and will make ditigent use of it-Besides these, many other Indians who have been taught by the Missionaries of the United Brethren, would, it is known, thankfully partake of this benefit; a part of whom reside, under the care of the Rev. Abraham Luckenbach, at Goshen, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Ought we not also to indulge the hope, that, as Societies for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen are increasing among other des nominations, both in number, in means, and in the energy which they display-who have sent Missionaries too among the aborigines of this country, whose labors are blessed—there is ground to expect, that similar endeavers of the Managers of the American Bible Society agreeably to their constitution, in behalf of the Indian tribes, will be more and more called for ? But the

views of the Managers on this head are

fully explained in their own second annual

report, which is now before the public.

It may be proper to add here is history of the Mission of the

thren among the Indians in N

es rica, in three parts, by Geo. " translated from the German h " Latrobe ;" is to be had at No. ton-street. BERJANIN MOAT New-York, July, 1818.

VERMONT SABBATH SCHOOL

[An exhibition of the Subbath Union Sche Hardwick, Craftsbury, Greensborough, a jacent towns, in Vermont, was held in wick on the 25th June last; at which is port of the Superintendant was community From this Report and the accompanie marks, which appear in the "Watchman, have room only for the following extracts, we doubt not will be read with peculiar est by every friend of these truly Chris stitutions :- Extract from the Report.

From the returns that have been made, eight schools, it appears that the number have regularly attended these is 3334, and care of about 25 teachers. Some have come to memory, in the Bible, Hymns, Catechian from 2382 verses, down to 58 committed child, of about two years and an half old, you have had before you this day.* The number of verses committed, according to the turns from eight schools, is 151,678. With course of the last year, eight leachers, and thirty-eight scholars, have made a public sion of their faith in Christ, and become of the visible church.

The little child recited six answers in the nor Dactrinal Catechism, the first connection other answers, and sung six lunes.

REMARKS. The exhibition, at which the above repor communicated, furnished an interesting and sing scene. The day was one of the most in this singularly pleasant summer. A shower dawning of the day laid the dust and coole air ; and the refreshing breezes through the rendered it peculiarly favorable for a large crowded assembly. At more o'cleck, bee two and three hundred children, who were a wards joined by others, assembled at the hor Deacon Bailey, and from thence, after an at to the Threne of Grace, moved in processo Col. Warner's, attended by their respect chers, preceded by music, and followed by a course of ladies and gentlemen, the Moral ty, its officers and the clergy: the whole shalled by Major ASAMEL WASHEURN, the

perintendant of the Sabbath Schools. Rarely is so large an assembly convene any occasion in this region. The perform of the youth and children, were appropriat object of the Institution, and in a manner did honor to themselves, to the Society, by the schools are patronized, to the Superinter to the Teachers, and to themselves. The sembly's Shorter Catechism, Watts's, Emene and Wilbur's Catechisms, the Sermon of on the Mount, various other passages of \$ ture, bymns and religious dialogues, were 1 ed, the whole forming a pleasing variety of dis instruction drawn from the fountain of truth, affording the highest gratification to the mind. The exercises were interspersed music, both vocal and instrumental, hymns on by the children, and by appropriate prayers exhortations. In the intermission the schools! conducted to a beautiful grove, where, arm in a circle, they partook of refreshment. performances of the school were closed by th lowing hymn sung in the following manner:

TEACHERS. Great God! accept our song of praise, Which we would to thine honor raise: Bless our attempts to spread abroad The knowledge of our Saviour God. - SCHOLARS.

Next to our God our thanks we owe To those who did compassion show, In kindly pointing out the road That leads to Christ, the way to God.

TEACHERS. We claim no merit of our own Great God! the work is thine alone : Thou didst at first our hearts incline To carry on the great design.

SCHOLARS. Now we are taught to read and pray, To hear God's word and keep his day: Lord, here accept the thanks we bring, And tune our tongues thy praise to sing-

TEACRERS. With our dear pupils we'll unite: Their songs inspire us with delight ; Lord! while on earth we sing thy love; May angels join the notes above.

SCHOLARS. Great God! our benefactors bless. TEACHERS.

And crown thy word with great success. BOTH. Oh! may we meet around thy throne : And sing thy praise in strains unknown. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow

Praise him, all creatures here below;

Praise him above ye heavenly host : Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. After a collection was taken for the henefithe schools, an address was delivered by one the ministers, and the whole concluded by present wines a more affecting spectacle than this day exhibit To behold three hundred children engaged in particular than the committee. peating the sacred lessons they had committee memory, to observe their error and observe to reflect on the facts communicated in the perintendant's Report, to contemplate the high probable communication had been said instruction. probable connexion between early instruction

piety, and to look forward to the scene of et

ty, we. more than sufficient to call into exer all the tender & religious sensibilities of the s But there was one circumstance which ev Stoic's insensibility could not have withstoo It was the performance of the little child m tioned in the proceeding report. She is the date ter of Mr. Henry Huntington, of Greensboros and was two years old the tenth day of Octa last. To see this sweet babe, while present the arms of the Superintendant before an assons and sing hymns with perfect accuracy in different tunes, perfectly at home, with a coun nance unvariedly solemn and serene, without ther a smile or a frown, and in the midst of performance occasionally casting off her eyes was certainly to those who were so near as to tinguish her voice, one of the most interesting hibitions ever beheld by mortal eyes. Many was the benefit of t the bosoms that thrilled with emotions imposs to be uttered, and many the eyes that overflow with tears. Never before did those memoral words come home with such power to my hear to be formed to be a sucklings the sucklings to the sucklings the sucklings the sucklings the sucklings the suckline _" Out of the mouth of babes and suckling hast perfected praise."

Munificence.—The sum of 33,000 dollars subscribed the last month in Cincinnati, Ohio, seven individuals, for the port of the Lander trian Seminary in that to the seminary in that to use, and the residue for a permanent fund, and the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. St.

SCHO

Company Watchma

OSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1818. a not undertake to predict future events. ink with precision the course which Disidence will pursue in the dispensation and benefits to the church; but from the of the times," we are led to anticipate merican Zion days of greater prosperity re yet been enjoyed. As far as our inforextends, though revivals are less frethe present moment than they were two years ago, there are very happy indica-Igeneral outpouring of the Spirit. Chrisbeen perhaps at no period, more unanled to mourn over the desolations they silled to witness, and more earnestly to the repairing influences of Divine grace. in their conduct an increasing conthe help of man is vain, and that hope is in the Lord. The bands of love are strengthening. " See! how nations love one another!" is becoming amen exclamation among the ungodly ars past, and forms an argument of the ofal kind in favor of that vital piety ich infidelity has long levelled every apon. In a great number of churchning is said of a special revival, there attention to the means of gracekene after another are throwing down adunrighteousness, and yielding themervents of Christ. A man of God. ganding on the mount of observation in the horizon a little cloud arising. extending ;-ere long, it covers the of the sky, and pours down its gentle adant showers, till the whole extent is watered, and praise to the God who winds and the rains, bursts from

wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou the sound thereof, but canst not tell stration of the nature of an individuon than of the reformation of a church. certain effects. We know that they sublime a character to have been might or by power, and without hecribe them to the only agency adeheir accomplishment. Now whether is are more limited or more extendedevare visible in a greater or less nummals, will not affect the truth, that fuced by almighty power; and where sare discernible, though comparativeencouragement is afforded that God to still greater things. When we hear om various sections of the country, ans are becoming more prayerful, solemn, and instances of conversion ent, we cannot deny ourselves the anticipating the speedy and abundant the church. "There are divers opet the same spirit"-various means are and various success follows the same all of them are under the control of igence, and derive whatever of effisess from his sovereign will .has begun a good work, he will carperfection; he will not suffer it to gh the imbecility of man, but he wisdom and power, in preparing ments for the accomplishment of his will not be defeated by human weak-

spect of our churches, is to us We will not deny that much we derive from contemplating it ts in the expectations we cherish. ore zeal, more spirituality, more despire more hope and more satishall we despise the day of small hil we not be thankful for what our ears hear, and be stimulated to nd pray for greater things ?s not far from us, and we may t soon to hear the animating inthese that fly as clouds and as

red that the compendious view of contained in the current numder, will be noticed with deep ost important facts, spread over s, are presented to the eye at glance; and the observer of Ditin the history of missions, will be in at once a distinct and comprege of missionaries, missionary prospects and successes. Thence we encouragement to press forat work which ought to command parces of the Christian world. are published an "alphabetic . 1 y in its arrangement, and more ls. On examination, very great ill be found introduced into the

JEWS SOCIETY. of the Ladies in this town, and was, for promoting the converare highly landable, and worthy hey need, however, no encouwe can give them. The prophesettle no point more distinctly at the fulness of the Gentiles till the return of the Jews to and their conversion to the faith hah. The movements that are in the Christian world, clearly edy arrival of that day when stended to Jerusalem like a rivof the Gentiles like a flowing lope that those who are already ising field, will not be left to tden and heat of the day. It by our readers that every submade to the "Jews Societill be thrown into the treasuand faithfully appropriated to of the people, to casting up ring out the stones, and for the people,"

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

For the Recorder. The Norfolk Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, held their annual meeting at Franklin, on the 10th ult.

Henry Gray, F.sq. presided.—The Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester, delivered a very appropriate sermon on the occasion, from Gal. iv. 18-But it is good to be realously affected always in a good thing,"-The audience was crowded, soemn and attentive. The preacher, throughout his discourse, evinced by his stile and manner, that he was realously affected in the cause espoused by the Society. The contribution at the close of divine service, amounted to \$78, 62, and a gold ring, for which a member of the Society paid \$5, and generously requested that it might pe returned to the original owner. This sale increased the contribution to \$83, 62.

Subscriptions and donations were returned from

aln:ost every town in the county.

The money collected by the society in the course of about two years amounts to more than two thousand four hundred dollars.-The amount of the first year was \$787, 57.-The amount of the second year, including the receipts on the day of the annual meeting, was \$1618, 10 .-Total, \$2405, 67.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the current year.

Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Vice Presidents.

Samuel Bass, Esa. Rev. Samuel Gile, Secretary. Dr. Jesse Wheaton, Treasurer.

Dr. E. Thayer, Auditor. The society have great reason to rejoice in the success which has crowned their past exertions, to advance one of the most interesting and important objects, which has ever arrested the attention of Christians. In reviewing what has been done, they fandly anticipate not only the continued real of present patrons, but an extensive in-crease of their number, who shall liberally give their substance to this sacred object. So confilent are they of success, as scarcely to think of disappointment. As the object of this institution is understood by individuals and the public, its influence on their feelings, has been and will be manifested in liberally opening their hearts and hands to support it. This we know from short but happy experience. This we also know from the history of the parent society, whose elevated character for sacred charity, is selemnly acknowledged. The churches already revive under its influence; and the rays of light which are ultimately to penetrate every dark region, especially in our own land, are fast emanating from this Christian body; a body, the commiserations of whose soul, are limited only by the moral exigencies of

this fallen world. Men in various parts of our lan-1, appointed to move in the higher departments of civil and literary life, and in whose characters are united greatness and goodness, have given the influence of their stations and talents, as well as their substance, to this blessed cause. It is and will be supported by the hands and prayers of thousands. It is our hearts desire, that every one may share

in the pleasure of contributing to its advancement Christians, when you look on the object here presented, you cannot refrain from prayer and praise. The glory of your God and Saviour is promoted by a pious and able ministry; an higher motive to action is not to be found in either world. Look on the fields, which are white already to harrest. Give to all men, as you have opportunity, the exalted privilege of co-operating with you in this great and good work; and by your own example, persuade them to learn from experience, that to do good and communicate, is a sacrifice with which God is well pleased.

A STRANGER'S CONVERSION.

From the Religious Intelligencer. The following is communicated by a worthy Mini-

ster who was arquointed with the Fact. Some years ago, the Rev. Mr. W-, of S-, left his people a few days to visit the town of Ewhere was a powerful Revival of Religion. As he was returning, he recollected that in the intermediate town lived a young woman, a daughter of one of the most pious men in his church, with her uncle. He became deeply impressed with a desire to call, and by relating what he had seen at E-, to endeavor to persuade her to embrace the Saviour. This was his sole object. On entering the house, he perceived a young lady, a stranger to him, on a visit. She was from N-, a town at a large distance. Her name and place of abode was announced. She had been a few days at Eand, as afterwards appeared, she there in the levi-

ty of her heart ridiculed the work which she saw. Mr. W. soon began his errand in the presence of the family, confining his observations almost wholly to the daughter. She treated him and his message with respect; but after an hour's conversation, he left her under the impression that his labor was in vain. But that God who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, fixed an arrow in the heart of the stranger. Wounded with a sense of guilt and danger, she in a few days returned to her native town; and there, after a season of powerful conviction, became a subject of Christian hope; and by her conversation, through the blessing of the spirit, she was the means of the awakening and conversion of a

number of youths her companions. Nothing of this was known to Mr. W-, till a ong time afterwards; when in the same family, he was informed of her triumphant death, and of all that is above related of her experience. He thought of the words, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand: for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they shall be both alike good"-

& he felt strongly encouraged ever to do likewise. This fact is not mentioned as a solitary instance; doubtless many ministers of the Gospel have wit nessed similar things; but it is mentioned as an encouragement to ministers on all occasions, to perform the duty. They may often do essential good, though they do not directly see if. Acting on this encouragement, Mr. W— has himself been prospered in more instances than one. When it comes to his knowledge, it will be a cordial-what will it be above! The conversion of one soul, tho that of a stranger, will be an ample compensation

for years of labor and self-denying exertion.

The daughter remained four or five years longer in impenitence, and then became hopefully a subject of special grace.

OR! INATIONS.

In Lanesborough, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. the Rev. Noan Surlings was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in that town, in connexion with the Rev. DANIEL COLLINS, has labored in that part of the vineyard fifty-five years. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Dorrance of Windsor; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee; Ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Moore, President of WilliamsCollege; Charge by Rev. Mr. Shepard of Lenon; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Humphrey of Pittsfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jennings of Dalton. In Albany, Rev. TROMAS MCAULEY, L. L. D. professor in Union College.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday, the

22d inst, the Rev. BELA JACOBS, was installed over the BaptistChurch and Society inCambridgeport. The Rev. Mr. Grafton, of Newton, ad-dressed the Throne of Grace; the Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Boston, delivered an appropriate discourse from 2d Cor. v. 20; Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence, gave the charge; Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, presented the Right Hand of Fellowship. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams. The services were highly interesting and appropriate were highly interesting and appropr

ORDANED-In Rowley, on Wednesday the 22d inst. the Rev. WILLARD HOLBROOK, to the pastoral care of the first Church and Society. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byfield; Sermon from 2 Cor. 12. 15. by Rev. Dr. Woods, of the Theological Semi nary, Andover; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport; Charge by Rev. Mr. Miltimore, of Newbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Braman, of Rowley; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Ipswich. The former trials of this church and people, and their pleasing una-nimity in the call and settlement of Mr. Holbrook, rendered the occasion uncommonly interesting .-The performances were solemn and appropriate, and highly gratifying to an attentive and numer-

A dwelling-house frame of the Rev. Mr. Grout of Hawley, Hampshire county, was raised the 22d ult. in about two hours, without the use of ardent spicits. In accordance with the good old custom New-England, the throne of grace was addressed before the raising by the Rev. Mr. Wood, for a blessing on the undertaking, and afterwards, the Rev. Mr. FIELD offered a tribute of thanks giving to the Preserver of their lives and limbs.

Florida Lands .- There are said to be eighteen millions of acres of land in the Floridas-a great part of which recently belonged to the Spanish crown. There can be no doubt, that FERDI-NAND, finding he must lose these provinces sooner or later, has lately granted these lands to certain individuals, who now hold the patents. Of these, the Duke of ALAGON, M. LIMA, Don ONIS, and Don SARMIENTO, have been named as being grantees .- And the Aurora adds, that several citizens of the United States, acquainted with cabinet secrets, have an interest in the specula-tion; and that the 11th article of the capitulation of Pensacola, which provides, "That all titles to lands, &c. legally derived from the Crown of Spain, prior to the date of the rapitulation, are guaranteed, and shall be respected," establishes the validity of the grants. The King had an unquestionable right to make the grants, and they were made before the signing of the capitulation.

Sea Serpent again, and Broad.

We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on Thursday which says: "The great Serpent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make great destruction among the bait. The fish exhibit the utmost terror at their appreach; and as the Serpents pass along seizing and devouring their food, the fish spring above the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents rapidly pass and repass, devouring as they go.—A Mr. SARGENT, of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat, and he says, the head and protuberances on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of Capt. BEACH. Capt. B. WEBBER, who saw the large Serpent, and three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet." [Centinel.

DOMEST.C NEWS.

Milledgville, (Geo.) July 1 .- A gentleman who passed through the Creek Nation since the general meeting of the Indians at Fort Mitchell on the 7th ult. informs us that the Agent has succeeded in making amicable arrangements with them, for the destruction of the Chehaw village. We also learn, that, during the council, the Indians agreed to abolish some of their savage customs and constitute others less barbarous. It is said the Indians conducted themselves with much propriety during the whole meeting. [Reflector.

The President has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright, which the marshal of this district will execute forthwith. A special court has also been ordered for the trial of Wright, to be beld in Sept. next, in this city or Milledgeville, at which two of the judges of the supreme Court are to preside. Wright is charged with having committed murder, at the destruction of the Chehaw town .- Savannah Repub.

Serious Skirmishing. nnah (Geo.) July 9 .- We have conversed with a gentleman recently from the south, who informs us that about the 20th of last month, a party of about eleven men, resident on St. Mary's river, near the Tennessee peus, went in pursuit of a gang of Indian desperadoes, who have been annoying and committing serious depredations on several families in that neighborhood. These savages who were very numerous were overtaken by them at the above place about sun down, and a general and destructive battle ensued. Only five of the Indians were found dead, but it is supposed that many have been killed and wounded. Eight out of the eleven that pursued, and attack ed them fell victims on the spot.

The Columbian Gazette, printed at Utica, informs, that contracts have been made for the construction of the Grand Canal, from that place to within seven miles of Seneca River, a distance of about 85 miles; and that no less than 2000 men are employed in completing the work.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

On Friday, the 10th July, Mr. John Parkman. of Westmoreland, near Utica N. Y. was shot dead by a young man named Smith. The latter, with others, went armed to Mr. Parkman's house for the purpose of killing his dog. The barking of the dog called Mr. P. from his bed; when Smith fired, and killed Parkman, the ball passing through his heart. Mr. P. was the son of Alexander Parkman, Esq. formerly of Westboro', Mass. and a relative of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston.

In German, N. Y. Edwin Wells, 20; killed by the discharge of a loaded musket, the lock of which he accidentally struck against the door. In Plantsburg, John Williams, a soldier, was torn to pieces, by the discharge of a guo, while he was

in the act of ramming down, the year not having been well tended. Two others were wounded. Drowned, from on board one of the Long Island Sound Packet Boats, a person, presumed to be Ephraim or Andrew Tibbets, of Bristol, (Me.) His chest, clothes, &c. are in the hands of Gen. Enoch Foote, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Wall, a merchant, native of Ireland, lately died at Georgetown, (D. C.) from excessive heat He had walked three miles when the thermometer stood 99, without perspiration, and shortly after fell down dead.

James Haney, a soldier, who, as stated some time since, murdered his fellow soldier, Maliki P. Vartan, in a duel, received his trial, at the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Jesserson County. He was convicted of Manslaughter, and was sen tenced to ten years imprisonment. The seconds in the duel were very strangely acquitted.

In Morristown, N. J. the 14th inst. the body of man named Lynch, was found in a barn, in a state of putrefaction. From the evidence given before the jury of inquest, it appeared that he had been seen to drink a quart of spirits at two or three draughts, a few evenings before, and the unanimous opinion of the jury was that he came to his death by intoxication.

One Hans Lundt has been imprisoned in New-

York, on the charge of having murdered his wife, administering areenic to her. In Ohio, Chorles Reed, in an insane fit,

heat out the brains of his son, an infant, struck his wife on the head with an iron wedge, and com-pleted his career, by cutting his own throat with

[Many more such statements might be adde

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM HAVANA. Capt. Cox, of the sch. Charles K. Mallary, who left Havana on the 10th inst. and arrived at Norfolk on the 9th, states, that the sensation produced on the minds of the people there, by the first intelligence of the capture of Pensacola had subsided. A hostile disposition had been manifested in the first instance, by the governor; and an embargo had been laid on all American shipping in the port, but it was taken off in 48 hours after, and they were allowed to clear out as usual without any new restrictions. An additional duty of \$1 had been laid on flour, which now pays \$8 25 per bbl. Capt. Cox also states, that the Yellow Fever was raging with great violence at Havana, and continued to sweep off large numbers of the inhabitants and strangers daily. Capt. Cox lost five of his crew by it.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London papers to June 5, have been received. The Empress of Russia, and the Archduke Michael, were hourly expected, on a visit to England. The Russian Ambassador had gone down to Dover to receive them.

Every political aspect throughout Europe indicated a long continuance of Peace, and the lands promised Plenty.

The Duke of Wellington was putting the frontier of the Netherlands in the best state possible, previous to the evacuation of France by the Cautionary army.

The Alisma Plantago has been efficuciously used in France as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog.

Progress of Reform in England. In the British House of Commons, June 3d, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT moved a string of resolutions, to provide, in future, that the British Parliaments should be annually elected; the suf-frage be common to all males above twenty-one years of age; and that the king lom should be districted for the choice of members. Lord COCHRANE seconded the resolutions; but after a display of all the elequence of the worthy Baronet and the noble Lord, one of the Opposition (Mr. BROGHAM) moved to give these resolutions the go-by, when not another advocate could be found for them than the mover and seconder.

Speaking of the British Order of Council granting to Halifax and St. John, the privileges of free orts, the Courier says, "This measure of the British Government is, of course occasioned by the recent enactment of America, entitled the Navigation Act," which prohibited all direct intercourse with the British West-Indies. By the present regulations, the produce of America will be shipped to Halifax, St. John's, or Bermuda, there landed, and sent to their ultimate destination; the vessels bringing lumber, provisions, &c. to these ports, will in return take West-India produce, British manufactures, &c.

"There is no doubt that the recent changes will throw trade out of its usual channel; but we are truly gratified to find, that all commercial men agree that they will be most beneficial to the trade of Great Britain, and will immediately give to our North American Colonies a degree of importance which could not have been anticipated. The lumber and cured fish, which are the two articles of the greatest importance in this traffic, will ultimately be entirely supplied by British America."

At the anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London, Mr. Rush, the American Minister, moved, that the thanks of the Society be given to Lord Teinmouth, their President; and he took occasion to compliment the Society on the exertions it had made in the promotion of the cause of Christianity, and concluded by saying, "May the canvas of the two countries spread more extensively over the world the riches of Christian Benevolence, than they do the riches of commerce, and henceforth may that be their only strife."

In Germany, a Jew, named Levi, was executed According to the custom of his religion, he was conducted from the prison to the place of punis ment with his head uncovered. The chief Rabbi did not leave him, till he had given him on the scaffold a long exhortation, to which the culprit seemed to listen with much emotion. Levi himself took off his shoes, before he presented his head to the fatal knife. Several Israelites, who had accompanied him, carefully removed, immediately after the execution, even the smallest traces of blood; they then placed his body on a hier, took it on their shoulders, and proceeded to a neighboring cemetery, where they buried it.

Paris, May 9 .- The Royal Academy of Science, in their sitting of the 27th April, has heard, with lively interest, a detail made by Mr. Recherand, of a singular operation performed by that skilful surgeon. This operation, in which the heart and lungs have been uncovered, by making the resection of two ribs, and by cutting about eight inches square of the pierre, which had become swelled with cancer, is new in the history of surgery, and reaches the bounds of possibility in this species of operation. No doubt Mr. Recherand will soon give to the world the memeir in which he has detailed the particulars of this bold and successful undertaking.

HAMBURGH, May 18. We have received from Algiers the following

interesting and remarkable accounts:

Letter from Algiers, March 5. The present Dey, Houssin, is a moderate man; he was one of the four ministers, master of the horse, or, as they here call him, "Chodgia de Ca-" and, on the death of the late tyrant, was elected by the Divan, which has not been the case for these 20 years, as the six Pachas, be-fore Aly, were murdered by the rebellious sol-diery. This election, which took place in the most peaceful and orderly manner, has been at-tended with no bloods ed, nor has any one been banished; on the other hand, several individuals who were banished under Omar Pacha, as disturbers of the peace, are recalled, and have ob-

tained important offices.

The 1st of March, this year, the day of Aly Pacha's death, will be ever memorable in the annals of Algiers. The tyrant had still many ruinous projects and cruelties in contemplation, which were to have been shortly carried into effect. Thus there was found in his pocket book the following memorandum, written by himself:
"The daughter of the English Consul, a very pretty and sensible girl, 15 years old, and the sister of the Dutch consul, who is handsome and accomplished, shall be carried by force out of their houses, compelled to change their religion, and to be the Dey's mistresses. The daughter and to be the Dey's mistresses. The daughter of the Spanish consul, who is not so handsome, shall be watched and kept in reserve. The English consul, the Spanish consul, and a Jew, named Bensamon, who is under English protection, who had been already compelled to assume the turban, shall be beheaded."

The day for the execution of this horrid plan was not yet fixed. The Dey seemed to waver in his mind, and disposed to wait till he saw whether the consuls would submit to have their houses (which according to the treaties are to be considered as harems) broken into and plundered considered as hareins) broken into and plundered or whether they would make any resistance; in this last case they were to be cut to pieces.—He saw clearly that such cruelties would not pass without notice, and said eften, "The christians will probably come and bombard me a little, but I shall find means to make my peace."

Aly was not destitute of talents; but he was

or hyenas at an earlier period of his life, he had been confined in the mad-house in the city. If he had continued to live, there is every appear-

ance that all the foreign consuls, and the few other Europeans here, would have been put to death.

The plague still carries off between 50 and 60 persons daily.

Births.—The lady of Daniel Ladd, Esq. of Portsmouth, presented her husband, on Friday last, with three fine sons, all in good health. The aggregate weight of these lads is 17 pounds, viz. 6, 5 and 6.—Portsmouth paper.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Alfred Richardson, mer. to Miss Rebecca W. Glesson—Mr John Mickell, to Miss Mary C. Varney—Mr Charles Alexander, to Miss

InCharlestown, Mr John J. Stowell, of Worcester, to Miss Mary-Ann G. Davidson.—In Medford, Dudley Hall, Fsq. to Miss M. H. Fitch.—In Sa-lem, Mr Benj. D. Hill, to Miss Eliza Weston; Mr Thomas Sparks to Mrs. Sally Neet; Mr William Kinsman, to Miss Hannah Satchell. - In Carhisle. Major Jonas Parker, to Miss Anna Adams.—In Springfield, Mr Ira Mead to Miss Nancy Burgess. -In Farmington, Me. Hiram Belcher, Esq. to Mrs. Evelina Belcher.-In Castine, Mr Zachariah Jellison, of Boston, to Miss Mercy Little, daughter of D. Little, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Boston, on Tuesday, by a fall from the stairs in the New Court-House, Mr. George Tunacliffe, aged 57;—Abner Rose, 19; Mrs. Ruth Bird, 80;

Edward Tuckerman, Esq. 78. In Charlestown, Mrs. Lydia Cook, wife of Mr. Samuel C. 35.—In Chelsea, Mrs Rachel Floyd, 79

In Brookline, Mr Moses White, 44.—In Billerica, Joseph Blake, Esq. 30, formerly an eminent merchant in Boston.—in Bedford, Noah Richardson, 19.—in Swanzey, Silas Cobb, Esq. 50.—in Alfred, Me. Mrs Abigail Parsons, 74, confort of Wm. P. I. s.—in Eastport, Capt. John N. Peary, 40, of the U.S. army. - In Brownville, Samuel Jackson, 69, a minister of the Society of Friends, In Keene, (N. H.) Hon. Daniel Newcomb. 72: Mrs. Fanny, wife of Samuel Wheelock, 35; Miss Susan Bard, of Nelson, 24; Master Elias Eveleth, 17, son of the wife of Samuel Crandal; the last but two of ten children who died in youth.

In Byfield, on Tuesday last, Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, aged 2 years. At Brookfield, Hon. OLIVER CROSBY, senator f this Commonwealth.

At Dighton, the 20th inst. Mr Samuel Williams. son of Nathaniel W. Esq. aged 25 .- [An Obituaary Notice which was sent us, having since oppeared in another paper, is for that reason omitted.] In Barre, Mr Jose in Rice, 40; Wm R. Barrett, 17, son of Lieut. Joseph B.—In Portland, harbar,

drowned, Mr Zenas Pratt, of Westbrook, 52 .- In New-York, drowned, Wm. Lyman. In Woodstock, N. Y. Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn, one of the Ministers and an honorary Hebrew.

NOTICE.

A Ta Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, holden in Boston, July 8,

Voted. That except in extreme cases, no one shall be admitted as a beneficiary who shall not have studied the languages at least three months, A true Copy from the Records. July 21.] Attest, ASA EATON, Clerk.

IMPROVED SCHOOL BOOK. THIS day published, and for sale at the Bookstore of JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhall,

price 10 cents single, 75 cents a dozen,
A Compendium of English Syntax, with Exercises corresponding to the same, designed as an Appendix to Murray's Larger Grand mar and Exercises. By JONATHAN BURR, A. M. Third Edition, revised and corrected.

Also, Just Published, price \$1,75, The American Book Keeper; compris-In Germany, a Jew, named Levi, was executed ing a complete System of Book-Keeping; in the on the 14th May, in the market place at Colman. According to the custom of his religion, he was theory and practice. With the principal Auxiliary and practice. Books annexed. Together with a new thod of posting and proving Books. By B. SHETS, Accountant.

Books for Sunday Schools. INCOLN & EDMANDS, No 53, Combill,

Tickets for punctual attendance, 10 cts. per 100.
Dr. Watts's 1st Catechism, 80 do.
do. 1st and 2d Parts, \$2 00 do. Class Papers, Class Papers,
Child's Instructer, a spelling book, \$6,50

Books for Rewards. 2 00

Doddridge's Principles of the Christian Religion, New Testament Stopies & Parables, 2 50

History of the Holy Jesus, Christian Pilgran, Hymns for Infant 3 50 do. Minds, Friendly Instructer, Pleasures of Piety in Youth, Worlds Displayed, Shepherd of Salisbury Plair, Fenelon's Reflections, His-

tory of the Bible, 8 00 Vatts's Divine Songs, 5 00 do. 2 00 do. Carelessness Corrected, Filial Duty, an affectionate address to Young People,

Boston, July 14, 1818.

JOHN GULLIVER-81, Cornhill,

AS received, on consignment, a complete assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and AMERICAN GOODS—which he is now selling at very low prices, by the piece or yard, for Cash July 14.

SODA POWDERS. Prepared and sold by MATNARD & Nores,

WITH these Powders Soda Water may be immediately made, which is not only plea-sant, but refreshing and healthful, and contains u profesion of Fixed air.
It relieves head-ache—removes acidity in the

stomach—improves the appetite, and promotes di-gestion. Those who have tried it consider it for superior to the common Soda Water, and it will be found an elegant substitute for spirituo July 21.

Cut Nails, Spikes, and Brads.

G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep constantly for sale all sizes of Cut Nails, including Sheathing, Drawing and Slating Nails. Also, the best quality of London O. L. Steel—folled steel or Carriage Springs—Huntsman's best cast do.—fron Shovels, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners upon the estate of Bergamin Bates, late of Abington, in the county of Plymouth, Blacksmith, deceased—give notice that a further time is given us, by the Hon. Joshua Thomas, Judge of Probate for said county, to Thomas, Judge of Probate for said county, to continue our services under our said Commission—and that we shall attend that service at the office of Jared Whitman, in said Abington, on the ast Tuesday of the following months, vis. July, August, September, and October, from four to six o'clock, P. M. JACOB DYER, Commissional Control of the Commission of

Genteel Tenement to Let. Enquire

Sweet is the scene when virtue dies. then sinks a righteous soul to rest: How mildly beam the closing eyes; How gently heaves th' expiring breast. So fades a summer-cloud away; So sinks the gale, when storms are o'er So gently shuts the eye of day ; So dies the wave along the shore. Triumphant smiles the victor-brow, Fann'd by some angel's purple wing ; O grave! where is thy vict'ry now? Invidious death! where is thy sting? A holy quiet reigns around; A calm, which nothing can destroy; Nought can disturb that peace profou Which there unfetter'd souls enjoy. Farewell conflicting hopes and fears, Where light and shades alternate dwell! How bright th' unchanging morn appears ! Farewell inconstant world! Farewell! Its duty done, as sinks the clay, Light, from its load, the spirit flies;

MISCELLANY.

While heaven and earth combine to say,

" Sweet is the scene when virtue dies.

THE ROCK MERIBAH.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Nearly a century ago, several travellers of respectability, at different times, visited the tract of country over which the Israelites passed in their journey from the Red Sea to the Promised Land. In examining the region in the neigborhood of Mount Sinai, they severally discovered, among other evidences of the Mosaic history, the Rock Meribah, from which the Great Jewish Leader, in a miraculous manner, drew water for the immense host of his countrymen. Two of these travellers was Shaw and Pococke, two Englishmen of respectability and integrity. As their description of this monument of antiquity, so interesting for the corroberation which it affords to the Sacred Historian, and so venerable for having been the object upon which was wrought so wonderful a miracle as that above mentioned, are so minute & satisfactory, we have transcribed them for publication.

SHAW .- " Afrer we had descended with no small difficulty down the western side of this mountain, we came into the other plain that is formed by it, which is Rephidim. Here we still see that extraordinary antiquity, the Rock of Meribah, which bath continued down to this day without the least injury from time or accidents. It is a block of granite marble, about four yards square, lying tottering as it were, and loose in the middle of the valley, and seems to have formerly belonged to Mount Sinai, which hangs in a variety of precipices all over this plain. The waters which gushed out, and the stream which flowed withal, have hollowed across one corner of this rock, a channel about two inches deep and twenty wide, appearing to be crustated, all over like the inside of a tea-kettle that hath. been long in use. Besides several mossy. productions that are still preserved by the dew, we see all over this channel a great number of holes, some of them four or five inches deep, and one or two in diameter, the lively and demonstrable tokens of their having been formerly so many fountains. art or chance could by no means be concerned in the contrivance : for every circumstance points out to us a miracle; and, in the same manner with the rent rock of Mount Calvary at Jerusalem, never fails to produce a religious surprise in all who see

POCOCKE -" Here they show the Rock, which, they say, Moses struck and the waters flowed out, when God told him he would stand before him upon the rock of Horeb, which was afterwards called Massah and Meribah. It is on the foot of Mount Seric, and is a red granite stone, fifteen feet long, ten wide, and about twelve high. On both sides of it, towards the south end, and at the top of the stone, for about the breadth of eight inches, it is discolored as by the running of water; and all down this part on both sides, and at the top are a sort of openings or mouths, some of which resemble the lion's mouth, that is sometimes cut in stone spouts, but appear not to be the work of a tool. There are about twelve on each side, and within every one is a horizontal crack, and in some also a crack perpendicularly down. There is also a crack from one of the mouths next the hill, that extends two or three feet topards the north, & all round the south end The Arabs call this stone the Stone of Moses.

In 1722, a person called the PREFETTO of the FRANCISCANS in Egypt, made the same tour. His manuscript journal was afterwards translated by the Bishop of Clogher, the Rev. Robert Clayton. He visited the same object, which he says is called by the Greeks the Stone of Fountaine, and is considered the same that Moes struck with his rod. He describes it

s follows :-" Which aforementioned stone is about twelve feet high, and about eight or ten broad, though it is not all of one equal breadth; it is a granite marble of a kind of brick color, composed of red and white spots which are both dusky in their kind and stands by itself in the aforementioned valley, as if it had grown out of the earth, on the right hand of the road towards the north-east. There remains on it to this day the lively impression of the miracle then wrought; for there are still to be seen places whence the water gushed out. six openings towards the south-west, and nix openings towards the north-east; and in these places where the water flowed the clefts are still to be seen in the rock, as were with lips."

Conservant resemble travellers in a stage-con we are full of our plans and schemes, but the coach is moving rapidly forward: it passes one mile-stone, and then another; and no respect is paid to the plats and plans of the passengers.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE. Displayed in the remarkable deliverance of two Missionaries, sailing from England to the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter, dated France, Pluescot, March 14, 1818: in the London Methodist Magazine. At 6, A. M. we saw an English brig, and made signals of distress : she bore up, when we wished her to take us in tow, or lie by us. She lay at a distance about half an hour, and then made sail and wore off, it blowing a heavy gale, and the sea running very high. O what did we feel at the moment she left us! No pen or tongue can explain it. We now went to work, both passengers and crew, to try to make a temporary rudder; but the sea running so dreadfully high, it was impossible to fix it. In the evening brother Goy again preached, & brotherFowler was enabled afterwards to give a short exhortation, and some of the men were considerably affected. Expecting it might be the last opportunity we should ever have, we received the Lord's Supper, and were joined by Capt. Lewis, Mr. Hughes, first mate, and Mrs. Boyer, passenger, and truly the Lord was with us: a refreshing season we had from his presence. We sat up all night, until nearly morning, hourly expecting to be cast on the rocky coast of France.

Monday, 9th March. We continued to drive, and at night again sat up in brother Fowler's cabin, being joined by Mrs. Boyer, and her brother Mr. Bunter, continuing in watching and prayer. About 3, A. M. on the 10th, brother Goy left us, and lay down in his own birth nearly exhausted; and at 5, A. M. the breakers were discovered. All was now alarm, the ship driving upon them, and eternity seemed near at hand. Signals of distress were made by firing the guns, and hoisting the flag union downward; the mizen mast was cut down to ease the anchor, when it might be necessary to cast it. All this time we were engaged in prayer to our great Deliverer, and did not cry in vain. Our vessel drifted into a bay, and at half past seven let go the anchor. In a little time we saw three smail boats coming to our assistance .-When they came, having informed us of the danger of our situation, they advised us to leave the ship, but the Capt. and mate manifesting some reluctance, they left us and one of their own men, who had not time to get into the boat before they got off. We now let down the jolly-boat and pinnace, and prepared to leave the ship, as she was now in imminent danger. But again a cloud overspread our minds; the jolly-boat got adrift, and with a sailor in her, came safe to shore. Having now only the pinnace, we began to throw a few small things into her, when the boy, letting fall a small anchor, made a hole through her bottom, and she almost filled with water. We, with difficulty, hoisted her up again, and having repaired her, again let her down, got into her, and having rolled over tremendous seas, and being nearly swamped several times, we got, almost drowned, to the shore a little after dark, & some of the people went immediately to Pluescot through mud and water, above two miles. The rest of us staid on board a small French vessel all night, (Mrs. Fowler being half dead,) and slept partly in our wet clothes, and the next morning walked to the town, thankful to God that we had escaped with our lives.

Though we have been in these distressing circumstances, yet we have experienced much of the presence of God, and some remarkable interpositions of Divine Providence. We both felt a strong confidence that we should be preserved. Brother Fowler could not but express his confidence in our Heavenly Pilot, who had taken away our rudder, and taken the ship into his own hands, that his goodness might be manifested in our deliverance. And brother Goy's faith was particularly strong, though we both felt willing to die: and sister Fowler was very comfortable and happy. Our ship drove into a bay, about four leagues west of the Isle of Base : had she been more east or west; her situation would have been, if possible, far more dreadful. We providentially let go the anchors in the almost only place where they would hold; we came in at high water; had gone over three reefs of rocks; &, at low water were almost entirely surrounded with breakers. We much regretted being left by the French boats; but here Providence was displayed, as one of the boats in returning to the shore, was upset, and one man was drowned. And how our own boat came on shore, with all the passengers and crew, no man can tell; it is a subject surprising to all; and that we came on shore was providential, for the ship, the following night, in a tremendous gale, parted from her anchors, drove upon the rocks, and went to pieces. Blessed be God, we are all safe, and will be in England as soon as possible. We are now recovering our strength a little, which was nearly all gone. O that you and all our friends would help us to praise the Lord, and still continue to pray for us. For we had the sentence of death in ourselves, that we should not trust in ourselves, but in God, who raiseth the dead, who delivered us from so great a death, and doth deliver; in whom we trust that he will yet deliver us. You also helping together by prayer for us, that, for the blessings bestowed upon us by the means of many persons, thanks may be given by many on our behalf. Yea, and let all the world praise him! Amen. JAMES FOWLER, WM. Gov.

RESTITUTION.

C—takes this opportunity of acknowledging, that a letter left at his door some weeks since, signed 'A Poor Penitent,' and enclosing half-aguinea to complete the reparation of the articles then restored, came duly to his hand. The writer of that letter, who has received the comfortable assurance of God's forgiveness for the injury repented of, need not coubt that C— has long ago forgiven it. C— further prays, that God, who has thus enlightened the peniteht by his grace, will confirm him to the end, that he may be blameless

SABBATH SCHOOLS, THEIR PROGRESS AND HAPPY RESULTS.

From the London Methodist Magazine. It is well known that the late Mr. R. Raikes, of the city of Gloucester, was the founder of this most excellent Institution; See Recorder, vol. II, page 110.] and if seven cities of Greece contended for the birth of Homer, how much more may the city of Gloucester exult on the account of this God-like and valuable man? The plan was formed about the year 1781. It was then like the little cloud, seen by the prophet's servant, from the summit of Mount Carmel: " not larger than a man's hand." - It resembled, in its origin, a grain of mustard seed, " which is the smallest of all seeds." But it was designed by the Almighty to spread and grow. Yes, the "little cloud," was the prelude of a copious and fertilizing shower; and the "grain of mustard seed was destined to become a great tree." This leads next to a few remarks; on the amazing progress of this Institution. Three years after its formation it was at-

ended with very great success. During a few succeeding years the benevolent founder received accounts of three hundred thousand poor children being under instruction in Sabbath Schools. And Mr. R. lived to behold his plans almost generly adopted in various parts of the British empire! From what small circumstances | frequently arise the greatest events, and even individuals at times, have, like Mr. Raikes, been made "a blessing in the midst of the land." Whilst the name of many a hero will rot, the names of Raikes, the founder of Sabbath Schools; of Howard, the sympathetic explorer of prisons; of Wilberforce, the emancipator of Africa; of Thornton and Reynolds, the benevolent friends of the poor and indigent :- such names shall be "had in everlasting remembrance." Thousands " rise up and call them blessed." Let me ask what would be the sensations of Mr. R. was he now living, to behold the amazing progress and success of Sabbath Schools in our day? A late writer observes, "that a million of poor children are received into the bosom of this admirable and praise-worthy Institution:" Blessed be God, what a multitude! How has the " little cloud" increased in magnitude! What showers of benefits to the rising race have descended from it! How immense now in size is the "tree," which a few years ago was but a "grain of mustard seed." How wide the ocean, which in the beginning was a drop, afterwards -a stream, then a brook, which soon formed a river; and at length became the stupendous ocean, which we now behold, wafting on its smooth expanse and glassy surface, the children of the poor, towards the haven of useful knowledge, and the port of everlasting felicity.

O England happiest ! Of all lands the best ! By blessing myriads, thou thyself art blest; Wide as thy sceptre waves, let children learn, Essential truths-and to their Saviour turn.

I now proceed to the delightful and glorious consummation of this excellent design. We, or our children, shall see greater things than these. The Institution of Sabbath Schools may be considered as merely in its infancy. It s certainly the dawn of a glorious day, but not yet its high meridian. The splendid Sun of Instruction gilds, with its rising effulgent rays, the mountain tops, but it shall rise higher and higher above the horizon, and ultimately spread its irradiating effulgence, and resplendent glories on the plains below. The lowly cottage even now receives the exhilarating beam, and the tribes of children of the poor and needy, are rushing towards the precions light. I am not a prophet. nor a prophet's son; but I feel a strong persuasion, that Sabbath Schools will, ere ong, spread from pole to pole, and from shore to shore. Yes,

Far shall the blessings reach in after-time, Through every country, & through every clime, Children untaught, shall be instructed there, To read the Scriptures, and their God revere; The reign of ignorance will then be o'er, And knowledge sacred, spread from shore to shore E'en Sabbath Schools, a humble mean shall be

To train up children; yes, -Great God, for Thee! I have long since regarded this, and certain other institutions of the present day, as a national honor, and in some degree a national security. The Institutions and plans of usefulness, now in vigorous co-operation, will raise Great Britain to a distinction above all Greek, above all Roman fame; these things shall immortalize our land, when the most durable monuments of its military grandeur, and its naval skill, shall have perished and decayed; when the greenest laurels of a Wellington shall have lost their verdure and blooming honors, and the proudest trophics of a Nelson, their memorial and their name; when the dim twilight of time shall recede before the approaching splendors of a boundless eternity; and the sun having set in the last night of the world, a brighter dawn, than ever gladdened the universe, shall renovate the dominions of darkness and of death. But the final consummation of Sabbath Schools may be traced to a higher and a better world. Even in the present scene the sight is truly delightful, to behold children rising from the depths of ignorance, to degrees of useful knowledge ; from the ruins of the fall, to intellectual attainments; from degraded obscurity, to comfortable stations in civil society; and even to be ornaments of the Christian profession. But what is all this to their appearance in the realms of glory, around the throne of God; where they will be permitted to walk on the golden pavement of the streets in the New Jerusalem-draw all their supplies from "the river of water of life," and gather blooming clusters of fruit from the " tree of life " for ever and ever.

Then, as it respects this most excellent Institution, is it not comprehensive in its object, exalted in its principles, and exquisite in its end? May its success be eminent,

EVIDENCE OF GRACE.

From the London Baptist Magazine. Extract from a letter of the Rec. Mr. FRANCIS, a Baptist minister, to a friend, under some of his severe trials, which were the means of forming him for extensive usefulness in the church of God. -" In my afflictions and confinements, I

have felt inexpressibly for perishing sinners; especially for those under my own ministry; and I would, in every sermon .I preach, enjoy much of that compassion which dwells in the heart of the dear Re-deemer. I want to preach as if standing at the bar of God: I now see so many sad defects in every grace, and imperfections in every duty I perform, with so many errors and sins in professors, that by these things my heart is heavily pressed, and I could dwell long on these painful subjects. But as to myself, I am more or less daily a burden to myself. I find my heart to be my chief, if not my only enemy. If the devil accuse me, I seldom accuse him; and it often disgusts me to hear professors charge their sins on that evil spirit. When I was young in religion, I wanted joy and assurance : but what I now mostly desire is, the mortification of all corruption, the spirit of Christ in my heart, and a universal conformity to the will and image of God. My consciousness of great deficiency in these things fills me with shame and sorrow; nor shall I be perfectly easy and happy till I am perfectly holy. O! how sweet, how beautiful, is true holiness ! This is no part of our justifying righteousness, but it is a great part of our salvation. I desire to love the truths, and to embrace the promises of the gospel, not only as calculated to enlighten my understanding, and to rejoice my heart, but also to transform me into the divine image, and to fill my soul with a holy admiration of the infinite Jehovah. I want to lose sight of self in the refulgence of his glory, and to shrink into nothing, that God way be all in all. I long, I long, at least in some of my happier moments, to serve, to praise, to glorify my dear Redeemer, as my chief business, my chief delight, and as the chief part of my heaven. O when shall I praise him as angels do !"

POWER OF CONSCIOUS GUILT.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) June 30.

The following article was communicated by a respectable gentleman of this city, to whom the circumstances were detailed a few days, since, by the magistrate in whose presence the horrid crime was committed.

At a Justice's Court, which was held at Mayslick, in Mason county, Kentucky, a few days since, a cause came on to be heard, wherein the sum in dispute was 75 cents, due the plaintiff, a tavern keeper, for whiskey.

Neither party having any testimony to introduce, Mr. Stout, one of the Justices, for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge of the situation of the claim, permitted the parties to go into a

free conversation on the subject of their dealings. After considerable affirmation on one side, and denial on the other, the plaintiff told the defendant, if he would swear he had paid for two half pints, he would strike them out of his account; defendant said he would, and asked Mr. Stout to administer the oath, but he being conscious from the prior confessions of the defendant, that it was impossible it could be so, said to him, I feel a delicacy in doing it, and you had better pay it ; it's a for it. Something at that moment called the attention of Mr. Stout from the subject, and before he again had fixed his eyes on the defendant, he had stept to Mr. Young, another of the magistrates in the other corner of the room, and had sworn in the most solemn manner to the payment of the money, of which he immediately informed Mr. Stout.

Until this awful period, the defendant had retained his usual appearance of health and vigor; but alas! no sooner had he turned about to inform Mr. Stout of his successful attempt to commit the horrid crime of perjury, than a death-like paleness was visible in his countenance: the people in the room simultaneously remarked, with astonishment, the change so instantaneously effected in his appearance. Mr. Stout himself remarked, when relating the circumstances to the writer, that he had the appearance of a man already two days dead. Judgment was entered for fifty cents, and he retired from the scene of guilt. But wretched. infatuated mortal! he could not retire from conscious guilt. He took neither refreshment nor sleep that night; but appeared restless, (as his unfortunate wife relates) and rolled in his bed from side to side, like one bereft of every earthly enjoyment. Morning came ; but with it brought no relief to his perturbed bosom. Still taking no food, he went after breakfast to the field where a number of reapers had met to cut his grain ; he gave them some incoherent directions relative to the harvest, and returned to his house. The whole day was spent in thoughtful musing, and apparent agony of mind: and another night was spent like the preceding. In the morping, a short time after he had left his bed, he was seen running upon all-fours through the door-yard, and exclaim ing, " John Johnston (the name of the constable who attended the trial) and the Devil are after me." He was picked up by some men who were about the house, and set down on the step of the door. In a few no utes, he suddenly started from his seat, and again commenced running upon his hands and feet as before; and exclaiming most awfully, "John Johnston and the Devil are after In this manner he made his way into a small field of com which stood open to the door-yard, and as he ran between the rows of corn,he tore up a number of hills by the roots-and whilst thus engaged, and before he could be reached by his pursuers, in the act of tearing up a corn hill,

he suddenly and instantaneously expired!

Reader! beware: Avoid dissimulation; but admit not a thought of perjury to meet a second's entertainment in your bosom. In a rash and inconsiderate moment, this man cast himself away, leaving an indelible stain upon all his connections, and carrying with him to the grave, an edium which an ocean of tear can never wash from his name—[and into Eternity a load of guilt, which being unrepented of, even the blood of a Saviour can never wash from his soul!—Recorder.]

MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE.

Gosken, N. Y. July 14 .- On the 6th inst. John Goshen, N. Y. July 14.—On the 6th inst. John Postley Morris Cummins, eldest son of the ev. Charles Cummins, of Florida, aged 11 y. and 8 m. was killed by falling from a cherry tree; where he had climbed about 15 feet from the ground, when suddenly a limb broke and let him fall, and he lived but two hours after. This lad was the last branch of an ancient family by the name of Postley; had he lived to the age of 21 years, no would have had the disposal of a large estate, but it now devolves on the General Assembly of ut it now devolves on the Go rch, and is to be approp

KIDNAPPING.

From the Philadelphia U.S. C. A person named William Nelson, from East Maryland, some time last year, went into be ware, where he seized a free woman of color ried her off, and sold her to a Georgia slave er, from whom she made her escape and rether ed home. On her testimony the Grand Jury New-Castle County found a hill of indiction against him for hidnapping, and application he made to the Governor of Maryland for his are he was promptly delivered up, as a furtise justice. He was lately brought to trial, guilty of the crime for which he stead in and sentenced, agreeably to the laws of that to be publicly whipped and cropped, to st the pillory, and to have his ears nailed pillory—which punishment has been inflicted on him, and the only cause of regret is that an abandoned character should so soon be to loose upon society, without suffering the resin of imprisonment and hard labor, which wool several years have been effectual mean of venting him from perpetrating these cruela

which he has been notorious even in the chr.
It was this same William Nelson, win
person named Joseph Dawson, also from Far Maryland, who care to this city and obtain warrant dated June, 1817, from John Thom Eeq. of Southwark, against a certain negro was living in the Northern Liberties, and her twe one about 22 years old, the other a lad of The warrant was put into the hands of G. P. berti, who, together with Nelson and Day went into the neighborhood where James & the husband of the woman they were in p of lived. After prowing about until the tended victims were discovered to be all at b Nelson went into their house undersome prete and seized the woman; the others rushed in each seized one of the children. The hur seeing his wife so treated in his own home, h exerted himself to effect her rescue, until h drew a pistol which he presented, and swe would blow out his brains if he made any fi resistance. In the mean time, Alberti findi voung man struggle violently for his liberty, rom his side pocket a short bludgeon or) mace, with which at one blow he laid the fellow prostrate, and while the blood n streams upon the pavement, effectually se him with cords.

him with cords.

Follow-citizens! There putages were mitted upon a family of the people, in Phil phia, and on the Sabb by respectable person. and saw the mother and two children through the streets, to appear before a magis remote from their place of abode, where uncertain that any body would know then pear on his behalf. Fortunately for the st cumstance and attended the examination on the oath of Joseph Dawson, who swore to being slaves, they were all committed to

A habeas corpus was obtained and hearn before the Recorder, Jos. Reed, Esq. at time Dawson again appeared as an evide favor of the claimant, and although it seen became known that he was an interested yet his oath occasioned their re-commit prison, from which they were released by a cess of law, entered into on their behalf, in to bring the case before the Supreme Court, a verdict was obtained in favor of this perso woman and her children.

A few days after the transaction just re Nelson obtained another warrant from the magistrate, J. Thompson, Esq. for a certain a Slave," and together with his associates, son, and Alberti, went over Schuylkill, farm of Judge Heston, where they arrests man of color, under the false pretence of ing him for stolen watches; but when had got fast hold of him, Dawson then ca ward and affirmed that the black man was and said that he know him as far as he com him. They then forced him into a carin drove off, but finding they were likely to be sued, they were compelled to relinquis prey, and discharge the man without furth

to the public to show the great lengths those who are engaged in this abominable will venture to go in the prosecution of the principled designs.

Against such persons with whom detent defeat have appeared rather to operate a tives to reiterated outrages, the public s warned.

We have thought a our duty to names, that those who may have the of ties of affording protection in future instan-the more easily perceive the imminence danger when it approaches.

N. B. Such editors of newspapers as are

to kidnapping and its horrors, are requ give the above one insertion, and serve t suffering humanity .- U. S. Gar.

AGAINST INTEMPERANCE.

From a Philade At a Meeting held at Darby School Delaware County, (Poun.) in pur public notice to Darby and the adjace ships, the following Resolutions were as the unanimous sense of the mee

Resolved, That we will discourage ardent spirits as an article of drink. procure, use or give it to others as such of gathering our hay and harrest, at the uildings, or on other public or social of Resolved, That we will unite in our to prevent the unlawful sale of spil in our several neighborhoods, and to the contaminating effects of those vice commonly called Tippling House information to the proper officers;

other means as are reasonably with Resolved, That the foregoing he ! is agreed to meet again at the house, in Darby, on Second day, the eighth month next, at 3 o'clock, aft take more effective measures to lessen of this grievous scourge and moral seems loudly threatening to " sweep of with the besom of destruction."

DOGS MADE USEFUL This is the age of inventions and impl

Mr. Anthony Tieman, of New-York, a having obtained a patent for the application intelligence and activity of Dega, rious useful purposes," as follows:
ing water; irrigating meadows, 62 grinding paint, corn, bark, and turning the grindstone, the lather spinning machines, and washing ing churus; assisting rope-makers; cleaning grain ; cutting straw, t dye-wood; chopping meat, &c. variety of other purposes, where the of canine agency, will prove highly and profitable. The requisite machinal constructed with little exple, and constructed with little expless means, a very interesting post animal creation, hitherto more or less in animal creation, hitherto more or is thus made subservient to the montions. One dog will labor to more than two men. The saving of labor and the s is extraordinarily great. - Bodon Gar.

Naw Plough.—A farmer, at Ringwal, tershire, (Eng.) has completed a rune on which are a pair of rollers. At one ploughs two furrows, laying one to the other to the left, and rolls two half here.

LIGIOU

LISTS OF Centing

CHURCH Society Missions to of Statio duding the so of the Scri ches. Mon civing Christ e principles d; and of the orted at the side these C olt scholars. sched to thou

been blessed are dead, a The Socie , the Litur nedan and John Thornto ish Pratt, B 1 and Bicker y's Hous et, London.

ritain, on the The Society, s,for many and the lev. H. C. Dec

roughout the Co settlers, as lberforce To

two Negro T John It was inten st Mr. Nyl circumstan his station. ith him to Af Mr.

th discrimin egent's Toque Mr. Johnson ding to the r been appo vernment. the last r se, 179 boys

it has please e religious bier, a set 70 miles Jonath Eman

There are minds of in has ma of the

Agroo Por Posite Gusta Stephen pels in Br